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## On the neotropical Acanthocinini. V.

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae).

New species of *Lepturges* Bates and *Urgleptes* Dillon

by

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(Museum and Art Gallery, Doncaster, England.)

With one plate.

This paper primarily contains descriptions of three new species of *Lepturges* Bates and one of *Urgleptes* Dillon. A synonymical detail is given on another species and a new name proposed.

A number of transferences of species from the genus *Lepturges* Bates to *Urgleptes* Dillon are also made.

I have to thank Dr. Heinz Freude of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, for sending the material on which the descriptions are based.

*Lepturges* (s. str.) (?) **curvilinea** sp. nov.

Figure 1.

Female: Ferruginous, covered with greyish pubescence. Head and pronotum unicolorous. Each elytron with vittiform, light brown pubescent markings as follows: - from about centrobasally a fairly broad vitta curving to the suture at about the basal seventh, along which it is continued, commonly with the other elytron, to a little premedially at about the basal five-elevenths; from the humeral apex a narrow vitta, curving round the outside of the humeral angle thence towards the middle of the disc, broadening at about the basal third, where it unites with an elongate-ovate discal macula lying between about the basal three-sevenths and apical third; apically a curved V-shaped, vittate macula, which begins discally at about the apical two-sevenths and curves apically along the lateral margin to not quite the apical sixth; on the epipleura a post-humeral, vittiform macula which curves to the margin at about the basal third, and an elongate-oval marginal macula lying between about the basal three-sevenths and apical third. Ventral surface ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent. Legs ferruginous, thinly greyish pubescent; tarsal pulvilli pale flavous.

Moderately small; elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae fairly elongate and slender, about one and two-third times as long as the body; second to fifth segments sparsely setose below; scape not setose; scape only a little swollen, elongate, extending very slightly past the pronotal base; third segment only very slightly shorter than the scape; the following seg-

ments gradually decreasing to the apex; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, moderately raised; broadly and moderately concave between; only feebly and broadly depressed behind the tubercles. Frons very large, very slightly transverse, almost quadrate, a little narrowing above; fairly strongly convex, with a very fine median longitudinal line; head finely and closely punctured, vertex somewhat matt. Eyes large; lower lobe very strongly convex, very slightly elongate, about a ninth longer than broad, about one and two-third times as tall as the gena, about three-fifths as broad as the frons; upper lobes rather widely separated by about three times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, somewhat subcylindrical; transverse, about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; laterally widening regularly to the lateral tubercles, which are fairly large, conical, rather acute, a little posteriorly directed, and placed at about the basal fifth, moderately strongly and fairly shortly constricted thereafter to the base; disc slightly convex, smooth; basal transverse sulcus very broad and shallow, very shallow medially, fairly strongly deepening laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles, with irregularly placed, moderately close, only fairly coarse, punctures, which extend, more sparsely, in a broad band anteriorly across the disc almost to the anterior border; interstices and rest finely and closely, somewhat finely coriaceous, punctured. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular, broadly rounded apically; finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate; only extremely slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence slightly, very broadly, rounded to the apices, which are each separately broadly rounded; disc very feebly subdepressed premedially, the centro-basal area very broadly and feebly tumescent; with moderately distinct, only moderately large, numerous punctures, which are a little sublinear in part, and become somewhat smaller and a little more sparse posteriorly and cease at about the apical fifteenth; the interstices extremely finely and fairly closely punctured.

Underside very finely and closely punctured, slightly larger on the metasternum, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process narrow, slightly more than a sixth the breadth of a procoxal cavity; slightly rounded, much lower than the coxae, rather distinctly marginate laterally, obtusely longitudinally convex. Mesosternal process fairly narrow, about one and a third times as broad as the prosternal, about a fifth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; feebly inclined anteriorly, slightly concave medially, the apex a little raised; slightly, regularly explanate apically, the apex slightly emarginate. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a third times as long as the preapical, which is rather broad: extending slightly past the elytral apices; truncate apically; with a fine, median, feeble, longitudinal sulcus on about the anterior half. Pygidium moderately sublanceolate; broadly and regularly rounded apically.

Legs fairly elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter rather less strongly swollen. Tibiae fairly slender, particularly the posterior; anterior obliquely, broadly, slightly sulcate below; intermediate strongly grooved externally. Tarsi elongate and rather slender, except the anterior rather distinctly shorter and somewhat broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 9 mm.

Breadth: 2.8 mm.

Locality: BOLIVIA: Osthang der Cordillera (Dr. Herzog) (♀).  
 Holotype (female) in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.  
 Unique.

This new species is a rather aberrant form of *Lepturges*, which I however let remain here for the time being. Its general characteristics are certainly those of *Lepturges* (s. str.) but some slight divergence may be found in the pronotal punctation, the rather regularly decreasing antennal segments, the protibiae and the comparatively very slightly wider prosternal process. The complexity of the genus may however allow a broad enough latitude for its placing here. In *Lepturges* Bates it belongs to a comparatively small group of species with rounded elytral apices.

From *Lepturges figurata* Pascoe, which has similarly rounded elytral apices, unicolorous pronotum and light brown or ferruginous elytral maculae, it may be distinguished by the arrangement of maculae, which are more distinctly vittiform in *curvilinea*, and it does not save a large premedian quadriform macula or a larger one postmedially, amongst other differences.

*Lepturges* (s. str.) **maculosa** sp. nov.

Figure 2.

Female: Ferruginous, covered with thin brown pubescence, with greyish pubescent markings. Head with greyish pubescence round the eyes and medially between the antennal tubercles. Pronotum almost generally greyish pubescent, somewhat thinner and vaguely brownish-grey on each side of the middle of the disc. Scutellum a little greyish apically. Elytra with greyish, rather shortly strigiform, connected markings, mainly as follows: - a subscutellar, slightly oblique; elongate macula; a somewhat agglomerated, irregular, premedian broken area, widest suturally; suture narrowly grey; an irregularly zigzag, premedian fascia, composed of narrowly united maculae, and an apical rather curved, V-shaped macula; also a few small maculae elsewhere. Ventral surface ferruginous, somewhat darker on the sternum; thinly brownish-grey pubescent. Antennae light ferruginous, apices of the segments rather narrowly darkened apically; thinly fulvous pubescent. Legs light ferruginous, profemora wholly darkened and mesofemora darkened below; tibiae slightly darkened apically; thinly fulvous pubescent, somewhat more greyish on about the basal half of the tibiae.

Fairly small; elongate-ovate, subdepressed. Antennae elongate and slender, about two and a fifth times as long as the body; extremely sparsely setose below from the second to fourth or fifth segments; segments from the third to the ninth with a few, short, stiff, semi-recumbent setae above and laterally; scape not setose; scape a little and regularly swollen, extending to the pronotal base; third segment about an eighth shorter than the scape; fourth segment about equal to the scape; fifth segment very slightly longer than the fourth; sixth equal to fifth; seventh very slightly longer than the sixth; eighth and ninth each about equal to the seventh; tenth slightly longer, about equal to the scape; eleventh [apical (?) broken] about an eighth longer than the tenth; segments fairly finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen, moderately strongly raised; broadly and moderately strongly concave between; fairly strongly and broadly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons fairly large, slightly elongate, about one and a quarter times as long as broad, moderately narrowed above between the eyes; only slightly convex, with a fine, dis-



tinct, median, longitudinal line; head fairly finely and closely punctured, vertex more finely and more closely, and rather matt. Eyes very large; lower lobe fairly strongly convex, about quadrate, about three-quarters as broad as the frons, about three times as tall as the gena; upper lobes moderately closely approaching, separated by about the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum trapezoidal, transverse, about one and three-fifth times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; laterally moderately widening to the lateral tubercles, which are rather large, strongly conical, fairly acute, slightly posteriorly directed, and placed at about the basal fifth, moderately and shortly constricted thereafter to the base; disc subplanate, rather strongly transversely tumid anteriorly; basal transverse sulcus very broad and shallow, extremely shallow medially, rather strongly deepening laterally and restricted by the base of the lateral tubercles; with a more or less double or treble row of moderately close, moderate sized, punctures, with others scattered anteriorly and irregularly onto the disc; interstices and rest very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum rather broadly subtriangular, broadly truncate apically, the lateral angles rounded; very finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate; slightly widening laterally to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices which are fairly strongly obliquely truncate, extremely slightly emarginate, sutural angle very broadly rounded, marginal angle a little produced and acute; disc feebly depressed premedially, the centrobasal area very broadly and feebly tumescent; with moderately distinct, only fairly large punctures, fairly close basally, becoming rather more sparse and irregularly sublinear postbasally, gradually becoming much finer and more sparse towards the apex and ceasing at about the apical fifth; the interstices very finely and fairly closely punctured.

Underside very finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process very narrow, about one tenth as broad as a procoxal cavity, slightly rounded, much lower than the coxae; marginate laterally, slightly longitudinally canaliculate. Mesosternal process rather narrow, about one and a half times as broad as the prosternal, about a sixth the breadth of a meso-coxal cavity; almost plane, only feebly inclined anteriorly; feebly explanate apically, the apex fairly narrowly and feebly emarginate apically. Apical ventrite subconical, about one and a half times as long as the preapical, fairly strongly, rather subtriangularly emarginate apically, the lateral angles obtuse, shortly fringed; with a fairly short, median, anterior, very feeble sulcus. Pygidium moderately elongate, not very narrowed, rather broadly truncate apically, lateral angles extremely broadly rounded, so that the apex is almost very broadly rounded.

Legs elongate, particularly the posterior; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter only slightly swollen. Tibiae normal, fairly slender. Tarsi elongate and slender, particularly the intermediate and posterior; first segment of metatarsi about twice as long as the following two segments united.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 7.5 mm.

Breadth: 2.5 mm.

Locality: VENEZUELA: Maracay (Pater Cornelius Vogl) (1 ♀)

Holotype (female) in the Zoologischen Staatssammlung, Munich. Unique.

This new species would appear to be most closely allied to *Lepturges inops* Bates, but differs in the greyish elytral markings, *L. inops* having



Figure 1. *Lepturges* (s. str.) (?) *curvilinea* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.  
Figure 2. *L.* (s. str.) *maculosa* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.  
Figure 3. *L.* (s. str.) *unicolor* sp. nov. ♀. Holotype.  
Figure 4. *Urgleptes freudei* sp. nov. ♂. Holotype.

a flexuous line from basally to the suture near the middle and three oblong maculae in a transverse row postmedially, amongst other smaller differences.

**Lepturges (s. str.) unicolor** sp. nov.

Figure 3.

Female: Dark ferruginous; uniformly covered above with unicolorous, fairly thin, greyish-fulvous pubescence. Ventral surface mainly dark ferruginous, but lighter ferruginous on submentum and prosternum medially; more or less uniformly fairly thinly greyish pubescent, except the submentum which is glabrous. Antennae dark ferruginous; thinly fulvous-grey pubescent. Legs dark ferruginous; thinly fulvous-grey pubescent, rather distinct and more lengthily golden-yellow pubescent in part on about the apical half of the tibiae and the tarsal pulvilli.

Moderately small to fairly small; elongate-ovate, only very feebly subdepressed. Antennae elongate and fairly slender, about one and a half times, or very slightly less, as long as the body; very sparsely setose below on the second to fifth segments, and apically to the seventh; scape slightly and regularly swollen, elongate, extending not quite to the pronotal base; third segment about a sixth shorter than the scape; fourth to sixth subequal, each slightly shorter than the third; following segments gradually decreasing to the apex; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles slightly swollen, a little raised, broadly and shallowly concave between; feebly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, feebly narrowed above; convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head fairly finely and closely punctured. Eyes fairly large; lower lobe strongly convex, about two-thirds as broad as the frons, subrotundate, about as long as broad, about twice as tall as the gena; upper lobes rather widely separated by slightly more than twice the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum rather trapezoidal; slightly less than one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; laterally slightly increasingly widening to the lateral tubercles, which are very broad, strong, fairly elongate and slightly acute, slightly posteriorly directed, and placed a little distance from the base at very slightly before the basal fifth; disc a little convex, a little subdepressed medially; posterior transverse sulcus shallow and very broad, not extending laterally past the base of the tubercles, a little less strong medially, fairly strongly depressed laterally; posterior sulcus with a more or less double row of fairly large, coarse punctures, which extend, more sparsely, in a broad median longitudinal band on the pronotum almost to the anterior border, much smaller laterally above the tubercles, the rest very finely and closely punctured. Scutellum more or less semicircular, a little narrowed apically (in holotype), or more rounded (in paratype); very finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate; very slightly widening laterally to a little postmedially, thence very broadly rounded to the apices, which are separately broadly rounded; disc very feebly depressed premedially, feebly tumid centro-basally; numerous, rather irregular, fairly coarse, moderately separated punctures, which become only slightly less strong and a little more sparse to the apex, and only cease at about the apical eleventh; the interstices very finely and closely punctured.

Underside fairly finely and fairly closely punctured, except the submentum which is impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process narrow, about a seventh as broad as a procoxal cavity, slightly curved, much lower than



the coxae; canaliculate, rather strongly marginate laterally. Mesosternal process narrow, very slightly wider than the prosternal, about a sixth (holotype) to a fifth (paratype) as broad as a mesocoxal cavity; slightly explanate apically, the apex slightly emarginate; very slightly, regularly declivous anteriorly; somewhat canaliculate. Apical ventrite subconical, nearly twice as long as the preapical, extending slightly beyond the elytral apex; moderately broadly, very feebly emarginate, almost truncate, apically; moderately fringed, with one or two elongate, black, latero-apical setae; with a feeble, median, longitudinal, basal groove. Pygidium a little elongate, broad basally, but narrowing slightly to the apex which is rounded; with a feeble, rather broad sulcus towards the apex.

Legs moderately elongate; profemora strongly clavate, meso- and metafemora pedunculate, the latter more slender. Tibiae normal, except the anterior with a slightly obliquely obtuse longitudinal groove below. Tarsi moderately elongate, moderately robust; first segment of the metatarsi about one and a third times as long as the following two segments united.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 6.2 - 10 mm. (Holotype smallest).

Breadth: 1.8 - 3 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: Est. Parana, Caviuna (XII. 1945, A. Maller Coll.)

(Donor Frank Johnson) (♀, Holotype)

: BOLIVIA: Chiquitos, Tunama (X. 1926) (E. Lindner, D. Chaco-Exped.) (♀, Paratype). (Zool. S. Munich).

: PARAGUAY: Alto Parana, Hoherau (28. XII. 1952, leg. Jacob) (♀ Paratype) (Fuchs coll.)

Holotype (female) in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Paratype (female) in the Zoologischen Staatssammlung, Munich. Paratype (Female) in the Ernst Fuchs collection, Vienna.

Notwithstanding the difference in size and in locality of the two females examined, I cannot discover any character sufficient to warrant separation. Colouration and structure, within minor limits, are the same.

This 'new species, whilst possibly being a little divergent in *Lepturges* through the pronotum, and perhaps sternal processes and tarsal length, is best left in the genus at present. It is probably most closely allied to the likewise unicolorous *Lepturges spitzzi* Melzer, but differs in not being greenish-grey pubescent, the pronotum not coriaceous punctured, and the frons quadrate, not convex, and strongly convex, not plane.

### ***Lepturges melzeri* nom. nov.**

*Lepturges humilis* Melzer, 1935, Arch. Inst. Biol. Veget., Rio de Janeiro, 2(2), 201. (nec Bates, 1863).

The name *Lepturges humilis* Melzer is a Primary Homonym of *Lepturges humilis* Bates [1863, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) 12, 379, footnote] and, as the descriptions appear to be of different species, I propose the name *Lepturges melzeri* nom. nov., for Melzer's species.

The error has presumably occurred because the species *Lepturges humilis* Bates appears to have been overlooked in all lists and publications, so far as I am aware, since Gemminger and Harold's „Catalogus Coleopterorum“ (1873, 10, 3156). It is not listed in the Junk-Schenkling „Coleopterorum Catalogus“ (Aurivillius, 1923, 74) or in Blackwelder's „Checklist of the Coleopterous Insects of Mexico, Central America, The West Indies, and South America“ [1946 Bull., United States Nat. Mus., 185 (4) and 1957, l. c., 185 (6)].

# Urgleptes Dillon.

Dillon, 1956, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 49 (4), 332.

This recently described new genus forms a very natural breakaway from the large and complicated genus *Lepturges* Bates. It may be primarily distinguished from *Lepturges* Bates by the pronotal structure, wherein the basal transverse sulcus is continued sublaterally past the base of the lateral tubercles.

Based primarily on Nearctic species when described, this genus contains, I believe, quite a number of Neotropical species, some of which I list below.

Genotype: *Leiopus signatus* Le Conte. Designated by Dillon, 1956.

The following is a preliminary list of species to be transferred from *Lepturges* Bates to *Urgleptes* Dillon: —

- Urgleptes abstersa* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes amplicollis* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes callizona* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes charilla* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes clerula* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes debilis* Melzer, 1932. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes doreadioides* White, 1855. COMB. NOV. (Transferred from *Leiopus* to *Lepturges* by Bates in 1863).
- Urgleptes euprepes* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes fasciata* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux & Salle, 1889. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes histrionella* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes laticollis* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes literata* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes macilenta* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes manea* Melzer, 1932. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes minutissima* Bates, 1863. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes mixta* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes multinotata* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes mundula* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes nigradorsis* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes ornatissima* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes pallidula* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes physodera* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes pleuristrigosa* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes recki* Melzer, 1934. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes ruficollis* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes sordida* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes tigrella* Bates, 1874. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes trivittata* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes tumidicollis* Bates, 1881. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes unilineata* Bates, 1872. COMB. NOV.
- Urgleptes xantho* Bates, 1885. COMB. NOV.

(I have to thank Mr. E. A. J. Duffy for very kindly assisting me in examining some of the types of certain species listed above.)

## Urgleptes freudei sp. nov.

### Figure 4.

Male: Dark ferruginous, covered with fairly dense, light flavous-grey pubescent, with thinly pubescent dark brown markings. Head mainly dark brown, except the genae and behind the eyes flavous-grey. Pronotum with four dark brown vittae: - two, extremely broad and only narrowly separated medially, strongly widening to the apex and uniting preapi-



cally; and laterally above the lateral spines a much narrower, oblique vitta, which joins the median basally. Scutellum only thinly greyish pubescent and appearing rather ferruginous. Each elytron with dark brown markings as follows: - an oblique, very slightly wavy, fairly broad fascia from the humeral apex to the suture between immediately behind the scutellum and extending nearly the basal third, thence continuing very narrowly along the suture to the apex; a very broad, very irregular fascia lying between about the basal third and apical third, more or less formed or three broadly connected, very large, oval maculae, one discal, enclosing a small oval flavous-grey macula, and one or two lateral, the anterior border the most strongly irregular; and at the apex almost completely brown from about the apical two-ninths. Ventral surface dark ferruginous; fairly thinly light flavous-grey pubescent. Antennae with scape light ferruginous, following segments darker ferruginous, the segments very thinly greyish pubescent; [segments after the fifth missing]. Legs ferruginous, femora with some areas and tibial apices dark ferruginous; thinly greyish pubescent.

Small; elongate-ovate; somewhat convex. Antennae elongate and slender, [unfortunately missing after the fifth segment], apex of fifth segment reaching to about the apical sixth of the elytra; very sparsely and finely setose below, from the scape preapically to the fifth segment [at least]; scape elongate and a little and regularly swollen, extending to about the basal sulcus of the pronotum; third segment about an eighth longer than the scape; fourth segment about equal in length to the scape; fifth segment a little shorter; [segments thereafter missing]; segments finely and closely punctured. Antennal tubercles moderately swollen and moderately raised, very broadly V-shaped between; moderately and broadly foveate medially behind the tubercles. Frons large, about quadrate, very feebly narrowed above between the eyes; moderately convex, with a fine median longitudinal line; head finely and closely, somewhat alutaceously punctured. Eyes rather small; lower lobe rather small, rotundate, strongly convex, about equal in height to the gena; upper lobes rather small, widely separated by about three and a half times the breadth of an upper lobe.

Pronotum slightly trapezoidal; about one and a half times as broad, across the lateral tubercles, as long; sides slightly widening and very slightly rounded to the lateral tubercles, which are very broad basally, acutely spinous apically, strongly latero-posteriorly directed, and placed at about the basal quarter, thence strongly constricted to the base; disc rather convex; basal transverse sulcus very broad and shallow, and continued laterally below the base of the tubercles; basal sulcus with a more or less single row of moderate-sized, fairly coarse punctures; the rest fairly finely and closely, rather alutaceously punctured, matt. Scutellum more or less semicircular; finely and closely punctured.

Elytra elongate-ovate, very slightly widening to about the middle, thence broadly rounded to the apices, which are a little obliquely truncate, the sutural angle very broadly rounded, the marginal about rectangular and very feebly produced; disc feebly depressed premedially, centro-basal area scarcely tumid; not very distinctly and only fairly coarsely punctured basally, becoming much finer and more sparse towards the apex and more or less ceasing slightly past the apical third; the interstices and rest very finely and closely punctured.

Underside moderately finely and closely punctured, except the submentum which is almost impunctate and nitid. Prosternal process extremely narrow, sublinear, about a twelfth the breadth of a procoxal cavity, the coxae almost contiguous. Mesosternal process very narrow, but

not nearly linear, about four or five times as broad as the prosternal, about an eighth the breadth of a mesocoxal cavity; slightly rounded and declivous anteriorly; gradually narrowing to the apex, which is narrowly rounded. Apical ventrite shortly subconical, about one and a third times as long as the preapical; fairly broadly and shallow emarginate apically. Pygidium short, broad, very broadly rounded, almost truncate apically.

Legs moderately elongate, profemora strongly clavate, meso- and meta-femora pedunculo-clavate, the former strongly, the latter less swollen. Tibiae normal, anterior fairly short and more robust, the others more elongate and slender. Tarsi fairly elongate and slender, the anterior slightly broadened; first segment of metatarsi about one and a half times as long as the following two segments united.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 3.8 mm.

Breadth: 1.2 mm.

Locality: BRAZIL: (M. Germar coll.) (♂)

Holotype (male) in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich. Unique.

This prettily marked new species is possibly fairly allied to *Urgleptes ornatissima* Bates, from which it may be immediately distinguished by the broader and anteriorly uniting pronotal dark vittae, and the much more irregular elytral dark markings, of which there is a basal fascia from the humerus and a broad irregular, approximately median, fascia.

I have named this new species after Dr. Heinz Freude of the Zoologische Staatssammlung in Munich as some thanks for his various kindnesses.